The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 10.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans', Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	14.00
Three square	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.50	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Jan. 28, '70-tf BEDFORD, PA.

ALEX. KING, Jr.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. Apri 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

ITEMS.

LIBEL suits against newspapers have not thus far paid the plaintiff very well. Out of fifty suits of this kind that have been instituted during the past ten years, only three thousand dollars damages have been awarded. According to this there is little encouragement offered those who take the field of litigation against newspapers.

SULPHUR DISCOVERIES.—One of the good results growing out of the construction of the Suez Canal, has been the discovery, on the shores of the Red Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez of two inexhaustible deposits of sulphur. One of these is located in a perfectly rainless desert, on the African coast, and consists of a hill six hundred feet in height which is composed of sulphur. The sulphur is obtained by blasting, as rocks are blasted in a common quarry. Arab workmen, under French supervision, are employed, and the product is ten tons a day, for the transportation of which to refining furnaces, a railroad is being constructed. The Viceroy of Egypt has contracted for the entire yield, at eighteen dollars per ton. The other locality is five hundred miles distant from Suez. In this case the sulphur also appears in the form of rocks. It is much purer, but is underground, and must be obtained by tunnelling.

MR. HUBBARD presented certain statistics of telegraphy in his address before the Senate Postal Committee not much to the credit of the monopolists. In twenty-one States of Europe there are 394,793 miles of wire, costing $41,300,000, in gold. In this country the Western Union Company have 104,584 miles of wire costing $48,000,000 in currency. It would appear from this that governments can construct four miles of wire at the same cost involved in the construction of one mile by a corporation. Over the European lines 29,338,000 messages cost $13,567,300. Over the Western Union lines 8,400,770 messages cost $5,737,627.

THE Dominican Republic has formally declared for annexation to the United States. The vote, which was officially proposed to the people by the government, has been taken, and as recorded here, shows an overwhelming majority in the affirmative. The towns of Santiago, La Vega, and Azuza led the demand for admission to the Union and nowhere was there any visible opposition. The United States steamer Swatara, Captain Allen, arrived yesterday in time to hear the vote declared. The Council of Ministers estimate the public debt at less than $11,500,000.

STEEL RAILS A SUCCESS.—In their report the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners say that on the 1st of January, 1870, there were at least 100,000 tons of steel rails laid down on the railroads of this country, and probably 10,000 tons of steel headed rail besides. The commissioners sent a circular containing interrogatories in regard to the use of these rails to a large number of roads throughout the country, and from the replies received conclude that extremes of temperature do not injuriously affect the steel rails; that their durability far exceeds that of the best iron rails, no steel rail having yet been reported as worn out; that heavy grades and sharp curves do not materially affect their wear; that rails should be carefully inspected before laying, and that usually all flaws and imperfections can then be discovered, and subsequent breakage in the track prevented.

SOUTHERN ICE MANUFACTURE.—To meet the anticipated demand for ice during the coming summer, and the prospective high prices, an enterprising citizen of Columbia, S. C., has ordered an ice machine from Europe, which is to turn out 1,000 pounds of ice an hour. The process is chemical, a solution of ammonia being the agency. The machine costs $9,000, besides the freight from Halle to Columbia, which is several hundred dollars more. The manufacturers furnish sufficient ammonia to run the machine for years with a slight occasional replenishing to keep a given strength. The machine is worked by a steam engine of three-horse power. The cost of manufacture including labor and material, and using the largest machine, is estimated at nine cents for 100 pounds of ice. A firm in Mobile is said to be about to engage in the manufacture of ice also the coming summer. It is reported that they are to use a machine invented in New Orleans.

THE CADETSHIP BUSINESS.—Deweese, of North Carolina, and Golladay, of Kentucky, have both resigned their seats in the House to avoid expulsion. Mr. Deweese is a Republican and served in the army. Mr. Golladay is a Democrat, and on the 29th of January last he made a speech in favor of repudiation. The investigation has uncovered a perfect nest of traders in cadetships, and two cases appear to be quite pitiable. That of Butler, of Tennessee, is about the hardest yet. He, being certain of expulsion, telegraphed his resignation to Governor Senter, who, being a half way Democrat, declined to accept it. Another hard case is that of some unnamed Democratic member from Ohio, who, having sold his cadetship to a Republican, has the whole Democratic delegation in the House down on him. It is probable that he too will be unable to resign, as the Governor of Ohio is a Republican. But the hardest phase of the story is that the vote of censure on poor Whittemore was a unanimous one, and all these self righteous individuals cast their censure upon that unfortunate speculator, for the very crime of which they also were guilty.

CHICAGO, March 1—Red River advices say that Riehl was unanimously elected President of the Provisional government after the adjournment of the convention which framed the bill of rights. The English residents are reported as greatly incensed at the manner in which their delegation knuckled to the French in the late convention, and an uprising was regarded as imminent. A letter from Pembina, dated February 17, says that Colonel Bolton, of the Dennis survey party, has a force of loyal English and Canadians, with a liberal sprinkling of Indians, and was moving upon Fort Garry, where President Riehl was waiting to receive them. The following are the other provisional officers elected with Mr. Riehl: James Reise, Chief Justice; Thomas Bunker, Secretary of State; W. B. O'Donohue, Secretary of the Treasury. The *New Nation* considers the bill of rights adopted a very moderate one. A general amnesty for political offences will be published. Governor McTavish and his conferees had been set at liberty. The convention appointed Judge Black, Revam Rice, and Alfred Scott delegates in behalf of the settlement. A Pembina letter of February 18 relates the old story of a Sioux Indian raid upon the Red River insurgents.

Poetry.

KISSES.

CHILDREN'S KISSES.

Scattered from among the roses,
Where a budding wealth reposes,
Little dimpled lips invite;
Springing from the heart's deep treasure,
With a never failing measure,
Given with a pure delight.

ROGUISH KISSES.

Muffled footsteps softly tripping
Up behind, and softly slipping
Round you dear, familiar arms;
Though warm hearts may touch unbidden,
Where you keep your kisses hidden,
Shelter them from rude alarms.

MOTHER'S KISSES.

Little urchins, full of badness,
Little faces full of sadness,
Claim a mother's tender kiss.
Every little childish sorrow
Finds a solace none can borrow,
In a mother's soft caress.

FRIENDSHIP'S KISSES.

A kiss is friendship's highest token;
A sympathizing language spoken
By tender nature for distress,
'Tis friendship's sweetest mute bestowing,
'Tis admiration's overflowing
That loving lips so fondly press.

CUPID'S KISSES.

Prompted by some wild emotion
Of the heart, that hidden ocean,
Throbbing in the human breast;
It may be love's incense burning
On the lips, or Fancy's yearning,
Like "a bird without a nest."

SILENT KISSES.

Some strange, sweet cord of kindred feeling,
Some nameless yearning softly stealing,
Earth has no dearer tie than this.
Heart to heart in sacred meeting,
Does heaven afford a purer bliss?

PARTING KISSES.

The last, and it may be the dearest,
For hearts in parting seem the nearest,
Closer for the dear "farewell."
But oh! the last that cold lips never
Give answering touch, the last forever,
Are sadder than the funeral bell.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Old master Brown brought his ferule down,
His face was angry and red;
"Anthony Blair, go sit you there,
Among the girls," he said

So Anthony Blair, with a mortified air,
And his head hung down on his breast,
Went right away and sat all day
By the girl who loved him best.

Miscellaneous.

OUT IN THE RAIN.

SPRINKLE! rain! shower! right down on Millie Warner's tasteful little hat and graceful shoulder, unprotected save by a thin shawl, notwithstanding the beseeching glance of the prettiest pair of hazel eyes that ever looked up to a cloud in that way. The inexorable, stony-hearted thing just poured out its deluging treasures without minding them the least bit in the world.

Now, Millie wasn't afraid of a shower, unless there was thundering and lightning: but she had quite a regard for her pretty hat, which was not two weeks old, and did hate dreadfully to have it spoiled. Besides, she knew—vain little girl—that it was exceedingly becoming. Her glass told her that, and Squire Johns, the great man of the town, had whispered to her just the same, looking at her very admiringly all the while. It was too, too bad. And out came Millie's handkerchief, which she threw over the hat, just about half covering it. She drew it off, the next moment, and laughed. As if such a deluge of hand kerchief could do any good, she said to herself. "How could she be so silly?"

Millie, not so very wise yet, tried next to run away from the shower; but, in her haste ran into several mud puddles, thereby muddying the pretty little feet in a perfectly scientific manner.

She walked quite leisurely, after that, saying, philosophically:

"As my hat is spoiled already, there can be no use in hurrying, I am neither sugar nor salt."

Nevertheless, when Millie came to a large white farm-house, she very gladly, and rather hastily—for just then there was a heavy peal of thunder—opened the gate and went up the flower-bordered path to the house, and knocked for admittance. Nobody answered, and as another peal of thunder was heard, accompanied by a vivid flash of lightning, Millie entered without ceremony. She took in at a glance the contents of the first room she came to—a large square room, plainly but neatly furnished—the cane-seated chairs, the pretty chintz-covered lounge, book-case filled with books and sheet music; the violin in its case in the corner, the vase of faded flowers and ornaments on the mantel. There was no one there, but she heard childish voices in the room, and again knocked. A dark eyed girl of ten or eleven years opened the door.

Millie explained why she was there. With the ease and good manners of one much older, the child bade her welcome, placed a chair near the stove and took Millie's dripping hat and shawl.

"I was just beginning to get dinner. That was the reason I didn't hear you knock. It will be a long time before the shower is over, and you must stay with us to dinner. It will be ready by the time Ben comes; but that will not be for about a half or three quarters of an hour."

"Es, dinnie'll be weddy when Ben tums," lisped and laughed a little girl of three years.

The elder child, whose name was Hetty, resumed:

"I can't get a very good dinner, I ain't quite old enough, but Ben says I do nicely. He puts it on for me, and I see to it. But he does not allow me to take off kettles, for fear I will burn or scald myself; but I think I am large enough to do that, I like to have everything ready for him when he comes in tired and hungry. I can't make bi-cuit—I wish I could—for Ben likes them ever so much; but Martha who comes in to make bread for us, says she will teach me."

"Where is your mother" asked Millie of the little Eva, when Hetty was out of the room.

"We is got no mudder but Ben," the litt'e one lisped.

When Hetty came back, Millie said;

"Now I have got nicely warmed, and my dress will dry just as well at work as sitting still, so I will help you get dinner. If you like I will make some biscuit, and we will have dinner ready in a very short time."

Hetty was delighted. Ben would be glad. Might she look on and learn how?

Millie was young, and frank, and gay, and she and the children soon became very well acquainted over the biscuit. She said, presently, trying a potato with a fork:

"The potatoes are done. I will pour the water off so, then put them on again to dry. That will make them mealy. In a few moments we will peel them, and then dinner will be all ready except taking it up."

The dinner seemed very meagre to little Hetty as she run over the items in her mind—potatoes, peas, pork, biscuit, butter, cucumbers, milk, water. She had wanted to make tea for her visitor, but she declined decidedly. The poor child said, apologetically:

"When father and mother were alive we used to have a good many things for dinner, and Martha, our hired girl, used to get them all, but when they died, and Squire Johns said he bought a mortgage on our farm, and that we had got to pay every cent the day it was due or lose everything, we had to do without a good many things, and are very poor now, and Ben is afraid we can't have enough to pay it, and they all say we may look for no mercy from Squire Johns, for he is a very hard man to the poor, and he has always wanted our farm, because it joins some of his own land where he wants to build. I heard all about it when one of the neighbors was talking with Ben, though he didn't want me to know about it."

Millie had listened to this with a curious mixture of feelings, for Squire Johns was a declared lover of hers, and though she had not yet accepted, she had been both pleased and flattered with his attention, and had certainly given him encouragement. Moreover, he was to receive his final answer in three days from that time, and she was not sure the answer reserved and laid away for that time was "no." True, Millie was not in love with him, but she had waited so long in vain for that ecstatic state of feeling she had heard and read so much about, that she was quite decided that she was not capable of love, and that to like any one was as much as she could expect. But she certainly liked Squire Johns as well if not better than any one, and his love must certainly be disinterested, for he could not know that———. But now Millie stopped. Could he not? Might he not have found out in some way? If this story were true, would such a man be likely to marry a poor girl? For Millie Warner was really an heiress in a small way. She was sole inheritor of a fine unencumbered farm from her father, and five thousand dollars in bank stock. But the farm was two hundred miles south of this town, where she was visiting a cousin, and nobody knew of it; and during her visit she had helped her cousin in her work as she had always helped her mother when she was at home—capable, industrious little girl that she was.

This story agreed with things that she had heard hinted at, but only hinted at, and even that the next moment was smoothed over, for Squire Johns was a rich and influential man, and people could not afford without some reason, to lose his favor. She remembered it all now. Could he in reality be such a scoundrel?

She could judge better about the truth of the story when she had seen Ben. Who was Ben? Two or three enquiries had amounted to nothing. The children spoke just as if everybody must know who Ben was. Was he an uncle, cousin, hired man, or what? Evidently somebody very old by the way Hetty spoke of him. Whoever it was, what would he think of her intrusion? But she couldn't help what he thought, she shrugged her shoulders as she looked out at the still pouring rain.

Young Ben Hazwell, out in the field pitched up the last hay on the load, leaned his pitch-fork against a tree, and took off his straw hat to cool his moist forehead His gaze followed the hay-cart, went over the broad lands and returned.

"The hay has gone in," he said with a long breath of relief. "I could not afford to lose even one load now. I don't know that I can do it; but if I can sell part of the land I may. It will be a hard pull though."

There was a noise of carriage wheels, and he looked towards the road. His brown face darkened as he looked.

"I could, perhaps, have got an extension of time if that villian had not got the mortgage in his hands; and, dastardly rascal, who makes it his business to rob and defraud the poor and the fatherless, he may take this farm; he will if he can; for he has been manœuvering for it a long time; but he shall have it with the soundest horsewhipping that ever a man had. Twice! thrice the number of strokes of the united years of my tender sisters; and my arm is strong." And he looked after the carriage with his hands firmly clenched.

"My two years at college did me but little good. If I could have finished, and got a profession, or had a good trade, I should not have been so helpless, if the worst comes to the worst. But I won't look on the dark side."

The young man followed the cart into the barn. The storm was at its height when he went toward the house from the back way. He stopped in surprise, as he saw through the window some one standing at the table, with arms bare to the elbow, mixing flour. It must be Martha's, neither her's, the slender, graceful figure. As he came nearer, he could distinguish the sparkling piquant face. She was laughing and talking with Hetty, and evidently giving her the directions for what she was making. Hetty was gazing upon her, eager and much absorbed. Little Eva was sitting at the table in her high chair, working at a piece of dough.

"A take for Ben." It was as black as her soiled little fingers could make it; but it did not occur to Eva that that could be any objection. It was a pretty, pleasant sight in that long desolate home; and he stood there, unconscious of the pouring rain, eagerly gazing at this fair young stranger, himself a picture of manly beauty, till the voice of one of the men calling to the oxen, awoke him from his reverie.

By and-by there was a spluttering of water heard in the next room by Hetty.

"Ben has come," running hastily forward and opening the door.

"Ben has tum!" echoed the little one, clapping her hands and lisping, as he came in, bright and smiling, what she had in store for him: "I is made a take for oo, I is."

He caught her up in his arms and gave her a kiss, while she laughed and shouted; but his eyes were seeking the stranger.

Hetty said prettily: My brother Ben." Then to him: "This lady got caught in the shower, Ben, and is staying until it clears up. She has been so kind as to help to get dinner, and has made some splendid biscuit."

They both stood mute a moment, she with surprise at the real Ben, young handsome, and well bred; he with admiration, and a strange new feeling he could not define. He had hardly made her welcome, with a return of his self-posession, when there was a loud rap at the street door. Hetty went to the door, came back pale, and whispered to Ben: "Squire Johns."

Millie drew quickly back from the half-closing door. Ben went in to his visitor, closing the door after him, but every word was distinctly heard by Millie, for Squire Johns did not speak in the low, suave tone she was accustomed to hear him, but loud and peremptory.

"I am in haste, young man; I just stopped to say that the time for the payment of the money due me, being day after to-morrow, if it is not ready I shall be obliged immediately to resort to severe measures.

"Impossible!" exclaimed the young man in a surprised and excited tone, "you are very much mistaken. It is not due till the 28th, and it is now but the 18th. At that time, if I sell the piece of land I partly expect to do, I hope, with some other money coming in, to be able to pay it."

"You are laboring under a singular mistake young man. Here is the mortgage and you can see for yourself that is the eighteenth."

"Let me see it."

The figures danced upon the page. He passed his hands over his eyes and calmed himself with a great effort. He grew ashy pale as he read.

"It reads so, certainly, but I can't understand, it." He went to the desk. "Here is a note my father made of the circumstances, and it is the 28th, and he was a very sure, methodical man, and would not be likely to make a mistake that might be fraught with very important and evil consequences to him. "I believe—" a sudden suspicion coming into his mind, as he detected a lurking triumph in Squire Johns' eye, "I believe there's some villiany about this matter, and that you are at the bottom of it," he exclaimed excitedly, fixing his eye firmly upon the lawyer, who changed color in spite of himself.

"Be careful what you say, young man, or you may get yourself into trouble," he said angrily.

"Yes, sir, I believe that you are a base villian! I remember that you are the lawyer who made out the mortgage at the time, and know that you have been aching for years to get hold of this property. If there is justice in law you shall be exposed."

"In the meantime you had better have the money ready," coolly and insultingly replied Squire Johns.

That is impossible as you know. You know very well I could not raise so much money in two days, when you made your diabolical plans."

"Then you know the consequence."

"And what is to become of my young sisters?"

"I neither know nor care. That is your lookout."

The young man strove to repress his passion yet.

"Squire Johns, by the 28th I can pay this debt, I expect."

"That will do you no good. It must be ready by the 18th, or I take possession. I might have shown you mercy but for your insinuations. Now, none."

"That is false! liar! villian! and you know it. You never showed mercy in your life. You have won your ill-gotten wealth by robbing the widow and the fatherless. If you take this property may it bring you a curse with it, now and evermore! But while it is in my hands I'll kick you from it, you dastardly scoundrel!"

The Squire was a small man as well as a coward, and while he was being ignominously ejected from the house by the angry and excited young man, Hetty was crouched down close to Millie, pale and frightened. Eva was sobbing in her lap, and Millie—it would be difficult to describe her feeling.

Ben did not come into the room for some time afterward. When he did, he looked haggard and aged, and was passing through hastily, as if to escape notice, when Millie business like and straightforward little girl that she was, began:

"Mr. Hazwell, I want to talk to you a few minutes. There would be no use in pretending that I haven't heard what you and Squire Johns have been saying, for I heard every word. I think I know of some one who can help you; but first may I ask you a few questions?"

Ben, at first, looked displeased and haughty; but her kind, straightforward manner disarmed him. He bowed assent.

"What is the amount of this mortgage?"

"Two thousand dollars and interest," was the brief reply.

"What is the total value of the farm?"

"My father valued it at ten thousand dollars."

"Are there other mortgages?"

"None."

"Very well, I am quite positive I know some one who can loan you the money. I am Millie Warner. Call on me to-morrow, at my cousin's, Mrs. Sanford's.

Ben's dreams were strangely mixed up that night with mortgages and hazel eyes. The next day was a long time of suspense and anxiety, and early in the evening found him at the Sanfords, where he was received by Millie herself.

The next morning, accombanied by a neighbor, he called on Squire Johns.

"He was at breakfast," the servant said.

An angry light shone in Squire Johns' cold, gray eye, when he heard who was his visitor.

"How dare he come here? I warrant, though, the chap isn't quite so high and mighty as he was the last time I saw him. Humble enough this morning. I will hold out hopes of mercy until he grovels and begs my pardon—grovels low as he laid me, and then I'll be revenged. To-morrow this splendid farm, added to my other property, and the possession of Millie Warner's hand and fortune, will make me a rich and happy man, indeed. I will tantalize him to his heart's content."

He went leisurely into the other room.

"You are early this morning young man. I conclude you have come to pay the money," he said ironcally.

"That's my errand," replied Ben coolly.

Squire Johns started back aghast and thunderstruck.

"Do you mean to say you have raised the money?"

"I do, and have brought Mr. Foster to prove that it is all right. There is two thousand dollars. We have each counted it. There is the interest. Now I will take up the mortgage, Squire Johns."

Livid, and trembling with passion, Squire Johns was compelled to yield the mortgage, and execute the usual release.

"Now, Squire," said Ben, "I have one word to say: Don't you ever dare to set foot on my land again, or I'll kick you off. Mind that. Nor never dare to speak to me again. I don't know such rascals as you!"

"I'll have satisfaction of you!" and the Squire literally foamed with passion.

"Have it and welcome," replied Ben, coolly, "as long as you haven't got the farm. Come Foster."

There was no trace of the violent passion to which the Squire gave free license, when, the next evening, he drove up to Sanford's. He looked happy and smiling. There was a queer little smile on Millie Warner's face as she saw him through the closed blinds. It was a little ominous that he was compelled to wait in the parlor alone five, ten, fifteen minutes. Still more ominous that she came in at last, distant and unsmiling. Still, he could hardly believe he heard aright when, to his suit, she gave a prompt uncom promising "no!" He urged; she was firm. He threatened; she flashed out, brave and indignant, something of what she knew and felt, and spurned him and his suit with scorn and loathing.

"Such a threat to a girl is worthy of you! of a piece with your conduct to the Hazwells!" she ended.

"To the Hazwells! What do you know about them? Perhaps you are the one who loaned the money to them?"

"Yes it was I. I went in there for shelter from the storm. I heard it all; every word."

The Squire muttered curses low and deep, but Millie did not stay to hear them. She only saw him ride away, with that same queer little smile on her face.

Squire Johns rode a long distance out of his way, six months after, to avoid a wedding party just returning from church—Ben Hazwell and Millie, his wife—which he came very near blundering upon.

HOW TO BE HANDSOME.

Most people like to be handsome. Nobody denies the great power any person may have who has a good face, and who attracts you by good looks, even before a word has been spoken. And we see all sorts of devices in men and women to improve their good looks—paints and washes, and all kinds of cosmetics, including a plentiful anointing with dirty hair oil.

Now, not every one can have good features. They are as God made them; but almost any one can look well, especially with good health. It is hard to give rules in a very short space, but in brief these will do.

Keep clean—wash freely and universally with cold water. All the skin wants is leave to act freely, and it will take care of itself. Its thousands of air holes must not be plugged up.

Eat regularly and simply. The stomach can no more work all the time, night and day, than a horse; it must have regular work and regular rest.

Good teeth are a help to good looks. Brush them with a soft brush, especially at night. Go to bed with the teeth clean. Of course, to have white teeth, it is needful to let tobacco alone. Any powder or wash for the teeth should be very simple. Acid may whiten the teeth, but they take off the enamel or injure it.

Sleep in a cool room, in pure air. No one can have a clean skin who breathes bad air. But more than all, in order to look well—wake up the mind and soul.

When the mind is awake, the dull, sleepy look passes away from the eyes. I do not know that the brain expands, but it seems so. Think, read—not trashy novels, but books that have something in them. Talk with people who know something; hear lectures and learn by them.

This is one of the effects of good preaching. A man thinks and works, and tells us the result. And if we listen, and hear, and understand, the mind and soul are worked. If the spiritual nature is aroused, so much the better. We have seen a plain face really glorified by the love of God and man which shone through it. Let us grow hand some. Men say they can't afford books, and sometimes they don't even pay for their newspaper. In that case, it does them little good—they must feel so mean while reading it. But men can afford what they really choose. If all the money spent in self-indulgence, in hurtful indulgence, were spent in books, and self-improvement, we could see a change. Men would grow handsome, and women, too. The soul would shine out through the eyes. We were not meant to be mere animals. Let us have books, and read them, and sermons, and heed them.—*Health Reformer.*

YOUNG MEN.—An exchange truly says: "Thousands of young men are to-day drifting helplessly about on the ocean of life, vainly hoping that ere long some favorable breeze will spring up and drive their vessels into some safe harbor. Where that safe harbor is they have no idea; because they have no definite object in view. They have never decided upon any course of life, but permit their actions to be shaped and moulded by the circumstances of the hour. Is it any wonder that disasters follow each other in quick succession? More men are ruined through *indecision* than from a wrong *decision*. Few men will deliberately lay out and pursue a plan of life that will ultimately work their ruin. Most young men of the present day enter the great battle of life without any well defined system of warfare, and consequently spend their best days in aimless pursuits. Indecision is the bane of our existence. Could we look into the world of spirits we would find but few souls in the dark regions of woe that had resolved to reach that goal; nearly all who are there, and those who are hastening there, are in their present condition simply because they never decided whither they would go and their indecision has been their ruin.

Gratitude is the music of the heart, when its chords are swept by the breeze of kindness.

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BEHAVIOR IN CHURCH.

Mr. Beecher is making a very lively paper of the *Christian Union*. Here is a paragraph on behavior in church, which has a secular application:

We may classify the petty incivilities of church life thus:—

1. SMELLS.—Violent perfumes, especially those containing musk, are disagreeable to most persons, and to some positively distressing. There is no smell so universally pleasing as *no smell*. Never scent yourself when going into a crowded assembly. The same is true of the residuary smell of tobacco which hangs about the garments and afflicts the breath of those who habitually smoke. But tobacco almost invariably makes men self-indulgent and regardless of others' convenience. More brutal yet are they who go to church reeking, like a Dutchman's soup, with the smell of onions. There are scores of people who have lost all profit of a Sunday service by the sickening smells which surround them.

2. SOUNDS.—Whispering in church during the service is an affront to politeness. Much of the coughing which goes on in church arises from the poisonous gasses and personal effluvia which exist in unventilated churches. But the power of the will over the muscles which do the coughing is very great. A heedless person will cough twice as much as needful,—will cough at the worst time possible, will cough plump upon the necks of those before him, instead of embalming the sound in his handkerchief as, with a little skill and politeness, he might easily do. We would not forbid men who cannot sing to "make a joyful noise"—but it should be a softly noise. In all cases when it is a man's duty to sleep in church, it is his duty also to snore with the soft pedal down.

3. SIGHT.—Every one likes to see the minister. It cannot be done through your body. True, you cannot help being before somebody unless you are on the back seat. But with a little thought you may very much help those behind you. Any conduct which shall divert the attention of others from the service, such as ostentatious playing with a watch or opening and shutting it, reading books or papers, looking about inquisitively, is impolite.

Many churches have the Ten Commandments set up upon the wall, in sight of the whole congregation; although not one of the sins reprobated therein is likely to be committed in church time. Would it not be well to have another tablet enumerating the sins which men are prone to commit in church time?

AN ORIENTAL NIGHT.

It is impossible for those who have never visited the glowing East to form an adequate idea of the exceeding beauty of an Oriental night. The sky, which bends enamored over clusters of graceful palm-trees fringing some slow-moving stream, or groves of dark motionless cypresses rising up like Gothic spires from the midst of white, flat-roofed villages—is of the deepest darkest purple, unstained by the faintest film of vapor undimmed by a single fleecy cloud. It is the very image of purity and peace, idealizing the dull earth with its beauty, elevating sense into the sphere of soul, and suggesting thoughts and yearnings too tender and ethereal to be invested with human language. Through its transparent depths the eye wanders dreamily upward until it loses itself on the threshold of other worlds. Over the dark mountain ranges the lonely moon walks in brightness clothing the landscape with the pale glories of a mimic day; while the zodiacal light far more distinct and vivid than it is ever seen in this country, diffuses a mild pyramidal radiance above the horizon, like the afterglow of sunset. Constellations, tremulous with excess of brightness, sparkle in the heavens, associated with classical myths and legends which are a mental inheritance to every educated man from his earliest years. There the ship Argo sails over the trackless upper ocean in search of the golden fleece of Colchis; there Perseus, returning from the conquest of the Gorgons, holds in his hand the terrible head of Medusa; there the virgin Andromeda, chained naked to the rock, awaits in agony the approach of the devouring monster; there the luxuriant yellow hair of Berenice hangs suspended as a votive offering to Venus; while the dim, misty track formed by the milk that dropped from Juno's breast, and which as it fell upon the earth, changed the lilies from purple to a snowy whiteness, extends across the heavens, like the ghost of a rainbow. Conspicious among them all far up toward the zenith, old Orion, with his blazing belt, meets the admiring eye, suggestive of gentle memories and kind thoughts of home; while immediately beyond it is seen the familiar cluster of the Pleiades, or Seven Stars, glittering and quivering with radiance in the amethystine ether, like a breastplate of jewels—the Urim and Thummim of the Eternal.—*Hugh Macmillan's Bible Teaching in Nature.*

HOPE.—Hope is the sweetest friend that ever kept distressed friends company; it beguiles the tediousness of the way, and the miseries of our pilgrimage. It tells the soul sweet

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Gold at 112 is good news to almost every one, except the gold gamblers. Every intelligent citizen will agree that this desirable condition of our financial affairs has been brought about by the policy of, not only promptly paying the interest, but also rapidly reducing the principal of our national debt. The most rampant free-trader will admit this without hesitation, and applaud the policy as the best that could possibly have been adopted. But while he is applauding the policy he forgets that he has been all the while opposing the principal upon which that policy was based. The immense revenue necessary to carry out the policy of paying off the debt, could only be obtained by levying heavy taxes upon our manufactures, and those manufactures could only be sustained under heavy taxation by a high protective duty upon similar manufactures imported. The tariff in itself could not have sufficiently protected our manufactures if the gold premium had not also acted as an incidental protection. Under the combind favorable influence and protection of the two, our manufactures, particularly of iron and woolen goods were enabled to bear an extraordinary taxation, and from them was derived a very large proportion of the internal revenue by which we were enabled to redeem our national credit. The free-trader rejoicing in the prospective early return of specie payment forgets that he has always bitterly opposed the very policy by which we have so admirably sustained our finances. Without that protection to our manufactures, the immense revenues could never have been obtained and we could neither have subdued the rebellion nor have paid our debt. Free-traders to day are advocating their old doctrines and endeavoring to destroy this bulwark of our national finances. Abolish our protective tariff to-day, as the free-traders ask, and in one year the revenue would so fall off that we would not be able next year to pay the interest on our debt, much less to pay $90,-000,000 of the principal as we have done the past year. Now if protection gave us strength and prosperity in time of war, if it also enabled us to restore our finances from a condition of comparative bankruptcy to one of prosperity in the short space of a few years, why are we called upon to abolish it now? That which enables us to pay our debt and restore our credit should not be abandoned without good cause. It has been the source of our safety in the darkest hours of our country's trial and if continued will enable us rapidly to pay off our debt and make our people rich, prosperous and happy.

DON'T KNOW THEIR OWN PLATFORM.—The Democratic members of Congress were caught napping on Monday the 28th ult., in a way that does them little credit as men of intelligence and principle. Mr. Spink of Dacota, a Republican, offered a resolution in favor of a tariff for revenue on foreign imports that will incidentally protect domestic manufacturers, and, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burdens upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country. An effort was made to table the resolution but defeated. It was then passed by a vote of 107 to 48. It afforded a good deal of merriment when it was announced that the resolution was a plank of the Democratic platform of 1868. The whole thing was a joke, and the cops were quite chagrined at the awkward predicament in which they had placed themselves. Their knowledge of the Tariff question must be of a very extraordinary character. Do they oppose measures upon principle or only because Republicans advocate them? We did certainly hope to see intelligence enough, and independence enough among Democratic Congressmen to recognize a plank of their own party platform, and vote for it even if it was offered by a Republican.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Jenckes has again introduced a Civil Service bill into the House of Representatives. It proposes to appoint a committee to hold office for a specified term, whose duty it shall be to examine all incumbents in office, and all applicants. The only objection to a Civil Service bill seems to be that it will spoil the patronage of Congressmen ambitious of renomination. We sincerely hope that our Congressmen will redeem their characters in this respect and show themselves as earnest in serving the country as they are in advancing their own personal and party interests, and give us a Civil Service bill. It is high time we abandon the Democratic programme of rotation in office and appoint men for fitness and not for favor. Let us have the bill forced to a vote and a call of the yeas and nays. We like to see the black sheep marked.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS still continues one of the chief topics of interest in Congress. Delinquent Congressmen feeling their guilt have attempted to escape the consequences of their guilt by resigning. Golladay of Kentucky has just attempted this dodge, but the Governor has refused to accept his resignation, and demands that he establish his innocense before the House, while the House refuses to permit him to retain his seat, and the speaker declares he is no longer a member. We think he should be permitted to return to his seat and then be ignominiously expelled. That would effectually settle his status.

THE NATIONAL DEBT was reduced six millions, five hundred thousand dollars during the month of February. The good work goes steadily on, in spite of copperhead cries of corruption. The people don't see the extravagance, but they can understand that paying debts is a commendable work, and are consequently quite satisfied with Grant and his administration as long as they pay off the debt at the rate of from $90,-000,000 to $100,000,000 yer year.

AN election for State officers took place in New Hampshire on Tuesday. The Copperheads despairing of success in an open contest, organized a temperance and a labor reform ticket, hoping with the two to defeat the regular Republican nominee. As we go to press there is, as yet, no news of the result, but it is believed the copperhead ruse will fail to win.

STILL DOWNWARD.—Gold closed in New York on Monday at 112¼ with a downward tendency. Many of the business men of the city seriously contemplate the resumption of specie payments in their regular transactions. It is quite possible that within a month or two we may see the glitter and hear the jingle of gold and silver in our daily business transactions.

THE rebellious subjects of Queen Victoria, in the Red River region, have inaugurated hostilities by capturing fifty seven men out of a party of two hundred Canadians, English and half breeds sent out by the British government for the purpose of quelling the insurrection.

WHAT A YEAR HAS DONE.

We like to keep the fact before the people that the administration of President Grant has been true to its promises, prudent in its policy, and faithful in the performance of its manifold duties.

One year ago this day, at noon, says the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 4th inst., President Grant was inaugurated at the Capitol. One-fourth of his official term has now expired. Let us see what his administration has done, in the faithful execution of its great trust!

It has paid off eighty-eight millions of dollars of the public debt.

It has largely increased the public revenues, without adding new forms of taxation.

It has largely decreased the public expenditures, without detriment to the National interests in any department.

It has advanced the value of our depreciated currency from 132 to 115, bridging over one full half of its margin below the par of coin.

It has brought up the market value of our bonded debt from 86@88 to 97@par, and even a premium in gold.

It has conducted the finances of the government and people, from their former condition of qualified bankruptcy, to the very verge of a general specie resumption, and this without any crisis or marked public or private distress.

It has completed the radical reconstruction of all the Southern State Governments on Republican principles, finally and happily tranquilizing the peoples lately in armed rebellion against the Federal authority.

It has restored the full Southern representation in Congress, with two exceptions which now await only a technical approval.

It has assisted in the final establishment of that great, cardinal, underlying principle on which alone free republican institutions can stand—the absolute equality of all men—citizens of the republic—in personal and political rights.

It enters upon its second year, enjoying the increased confidence of the American people, and the enhanced respect of the civilized world.

The problems of a year ago are become certainties to day, and the promises of the beginning are seen to be already redeemed.

Let the future be judged by the past!

TENNESSEE seems to be unreconstructed still. A regular reign of terror exists over the whole State, murders and outrages of various kinds being of daily occurrence; and the officers of the rebel-copperhead state government take no cognizance of them. In this strait Senator Brownlow asks to have her remanded to a provisional government again. The *Tribune* says:

"Things have come to such a melancholy pass in Tennessee that the loyal Republicans of that State have been fairly driven into action. Two large meetings of loyal men were held in Nashville on the 16th ult. to consider the position of public affairs—the assassination of unoffending citizens by the Ku-Klux, the oppressive action of the Legislature and Convention, and the abolition of the Free Common Schools. "We are," says the Tennessee Loyalists, "completely at the mercy of Rebel hate and Rebel violence. We have absolutely no way to defend our lives from any drunken scoundrel that from malice or mere wantonness may see fit to waylay us." These men say that they *cannot* help themselves. They "must have help from outside." The National arm should put down the Ku Klux, by simple, speedy, and summary methods. The Fourteenth Amedment should be applied to the present Legislature and the Convention—in the former it would leave a quorum, but it would bring that quorum to its senses. As for the Convention, it is unlawful *ab initio*, unlawfully called, and made up of disqualified men, its doings being really null and void. If nothing else will do, Congress should put the State under territorial rule. These Republicans say, that practically they have no newspapers to plead their cause in the State. Not one of the Nashville daily journals so much as mentioned these meetings, nor were they alluded to in the Associated Press dispatches.

THE United States Corvette Oneida was run into and sunk by the British Steamer Bombay, a few days ago, near Yokohoma, Japan. Fifty-six persons were saved out of from 160 to 166 who were on board.

THE efforts of the copperheads to identify Gen. Grant with the Gold panic of last September have proved a miserable failure. They are only another evidence of copperhead malignity.

THE Red River insurgents have established a provisional government, elected a President and framed a bill or rights. They seem likely to give John Bull considerable trouble before he gets them peacified.

THE feeling in favor of annexation to the United States is steadily increasing in Mexico. The better class of the people regard it as their only hope of peace and safety.

THE nomination of Judge Strong for the Supreme Bench was confirmed by the United States Senate on Tuesday the 1st inst.

THE Dominican Republic has pronounced in favor of annexation to the United States by an overwhelming majority.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 4, 1870.

THE STATE TREASURY

is still the main subject of discussion in the Senate. From present appearances it is very doubtful whether any final legislation of importance will be had on the subject the present winter. There is a tendency among certain Senators, to embarrass the House bill by amendment, and thus create a difference between the two bodies that will eventually result in the defeat of this measure. The bill has been up in the Senate nearly every day during the last week, and has been very animatedly discussed, but no vote has been taken in a way to indicate the sentiment of the Senate. It is generally acknowledged that some legislation of character is needed, but the views of Senators differ so widely, and each one holds so tenaciously to his own that there will be much difficulty in reconciling the conflicting ideas, and so much so as to render the passage of any bill on the subject a matter of much doubt.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

has come to a sudden halt in their investigation into the affairs of the State Treasury. The Treasurer elect, Mr. Irwin, appeared before the committee on Wednesday evening last. He presented to the committee a paper from the Auditor General giving the balance in the Treasury as $1,-135,194, 92, at the close of Irwin's term of office, which was charged to Mr. Mackey, by which charge or transfer Irwin's accounts were closed. He also presented a written statement, signed by himself, that during his administration not a single dollar of the public money was lost, and that all the affairs of his office was closed up to the entire satisfaction of the auditing department of the State. He defied any one to make any charge against him of malfeasance in office, and to substantiate it with competent testimony. Whenever that occurred he would be ready to meet and refute it, but until then he did not recognize the right of the committee of the Senate, or of any tribunal in the land, to call him as a witness and examine him upon any question connected with his personal or official integrity. The committee unanimously requested Mr. Irwin to be sworn and examined, but he pre-emptorily declined, and bidding those present good evening left the room. This flank movement by General Irwin was quite unexpected on the part of the committee and at once put a stop to futher proceedings that night. Ex-State Senators Keahle, Moore and McGrath have however been summoned to appear before the committee, and it remains to be seen whether they will act as sensible as General Irwin, or aid in prolonging an investigation that is generally regarded as the most stupid kind of a farce.

PROTECTION OF MINERS.

The bill for the better ventilation of mines and the protection of the lives of miners, passed the House during the week, and is now a law. The bill, as passed, was framed in accordance with the wishes of the Miners' Association, and grants them all the legislative protection they have asked. The measure was vigorously opposed by certain operators, and Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne county, has been in Harrisburg for sometime to either secure its defeat or have it amended so as not to accomplish the end desired. The law is very complete in its provisions for the thorough ventilation of mines, and requires the protection of miners in such a way as to render a repetition of disasters like that of Avondale among the impossibilities.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

has passed the House, and is now in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate. A great pressure is being brought to bear upon that Committee, as well as upon the members of the Senate, to make some very material modifications, and Legislative delegations, from nearly every section of the State, have been very plenty in Harrisburg during the past week. Until the bill is finally disposed of it is almost impossible to conjecture what its provisions will be when it becomes a law.

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

The Senate has defeated the bill to make the legal rate of interest in this State seven per cent. Although an effort will probably be made to reconsider this action, there is not much chance for the bill to pass both branches of the Legislature. The proposition has been before the Legislature each session for a number of years, but has uniformly met with the same fate.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The first two volumes of this work have been published, but the Legislature has as yet failed to make any provision for their distribution. The State Historian is hard at work on the third volume and will have it issued within a few months. He estimates that a fourth volume will complete the history. A joint committee of the two Houses has been appointed to make some provisions for distributing the work, and their report will be looked for with considerable interest.

THE DIAMOND AND WATT

contested election case in the Senate is still dragging along without much prospect of an early termination. A large mass of testimony has been taken, tending to prove such irregularities in conducting the election in certain wards that it is likely the entire vote in several Democratic precincts will be thrown out. Watt, the Republican, feels quite confident of retaining his seat.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT

does not appear very near at hand. A large number of important measures are before the Legislature, which to dispose of finally will in all likelihood prolong the session well into April.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The following bills were up during the past week:

One by Mr. Buffington, that any election officer who shall refuse to receive and count the vote of any citizen in his district on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment.

One by Mr. Dailey, incorporating the Orion Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Dailey, asked that the bill be laid on the table.

This was objected to by Mr. Creitz, of Lehigh, and the bill, at the request of Mr. Dailey, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Adams presented the following: "That if any *obligor*, mortgagee or other person liable for the payment of any bond, mortgage, interest coupon or debt of any description not made payable by the express terms of the contract in gold or silver coin, and incurred prior to February 26, 1862 shall tender in payment thereof, when and after the same may be due and payable, the full amount of any such debt or liability in legal tender notes issued by the authority of the United States, and the creditor or person to whom the same is payable shall refuse or decline to accept such legal-tender notes in payment thereof, either before or after suit brought for the recovry of any such debt at law or in equity, the plantiff in such suit shall not be entitled to judgment or damage exceeding the amount of such debt with interest thereon to the date of such tender; but such judgment shall bear interest only at the rate of three per cent, per annum, and no execution shall issue thereon until all the liabilities and debts of the United States shall be made payable in gold and silver coin by act of Congress. Provided, however, that this act shall expire on the first day of July, A. D. 1872."

Senate bill for the election of Attorney General and Secretary of the Common wealth was killed.

Senate bill authorizing married women to sell their property when deserted by their husbands. Passed.

Senate bill repealing the five hundred dollars licence for foreign insurance companies, and taxing them three and one-half per cent. Passed.

Senate bill authorizing judges to commit persons guilty of perjury. Passed.

House bill exempting sewing machines used by and in families, from execution. Passed.

Senate supplement to the Sunday liquor law, authorizing the court, at its discretion, to inflict a fine of from twenty five to one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment, was passed to a second reading by 16 yeas to 13 nays, and was then laid over for the present.

Senate bill exempting bequests for charitable and rellicious purposes from taxation, was called up and sustained by Mr. Connell in an eloquent speech, but was lost by 17 to 9.

Senate bill exempting mortgages and other securities from taxation except for State purposes all ov this Commonwealth, was amended to take effect next November, and passed. Adjourned.

House bill authorizing the Govenor to issue commissions to officers of the late war was defeated.

Senate bill authorizing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases was passed.

Senate bill authorizing corporations to capitalize their earnings was passed to a third reading and laid over. Adjourned.

GOLD 113¼.—Gold reached 113¼ for the first time on the 9th of July, 1862, and rose no higher than 119½ between that day and the 9th day of August following, when it fell to 112¼. After that it continued to advance, and on the last day of 1862 it reached 133¾. Gold reached its highest point in New York on the 10th of July, 1864, when it sold at 285. A higher price than this is said to have been reached, but this is the highest regularly recorded at the New York Gold Exchange, and no one will dispute that this was high enough.

Yesterday gold closed at 113¼, the point reached July 9, 1862. Six months before this there was no premium on gold, and we predict that within that space of time in the future it will command no premium over greenbacks, or, in other words, that the desired day of specie payment will arrive on or before the 4th of September, 1870.—*Phil'a. Day.*

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

During the past week the Funding and Tariff bills have been under discussion every day, but no action has yet been taken. Among the other business brought up, we notice the following: When the funding bill was taken up in the Senate on the 28th ult., after the reading of the substitute reported by the committee, Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate on the provision of the bill. He said the great question was whether the present state of the national debt was such as to justify the Government in the task of attempting to reduce the interest by the system of funding pre-cribed in the present measure. He proceeds to explain the difficulties of the present funding laws, and went over the course which led to the adoption of the financial policy of the Government which the existance of the war compelled the country to assume.

Mr. Sherman referred to the attempt in 1866, and again in 1867, to fund the debt, and the defeat of those projects. The time is now at hand when this funding must be done. The difference between paper and gold is only fifteen to twenty per cent., and at present our bonds are a premium. He proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill and comment upon the advantages to accrue from funding the debt at a lower rate of interest. He argued at length upon the policy of exempting all bonds proposed to be issued under this act from taxation. In regard to the manner of the negotiation of these bonds, that must be left to the best discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman hoped that the negotiation of these bonds abroad would lead to the establishment of an international curreney, so much to be desired. In regard to setting apart a sinking fund of $150,000 000 annually for the payment of interest, and for the reduction of the principal of the public debt. Mr. Sherman said this provision might pay off every dollar of the public debt in twenty-five or thirty years. He read from the statistics of the Treasury Department, to show that during the past three years we have paid three times as much of the public debt as we stipulated to pay. He read also from the statistics to show that the expenses of the last year of Johnson's administration, as compared with the first year of Grant's administration, was most favorable and creditable to the latter, and a demonstration to the superior financial ability of the present administration.

In the House on the 1st inst., a vote was taken on Mr. Marshal's amendment to Mr. Hooper's substitute for Mr. Beck's bill, extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits to three years from date of entry. The amendment was not agreed to—yeas, 84; nays, 86.

Mr. Hoopers' substitute, imposing one cent per mouth on each bonded proof gallon of spirits, which spirit shall remain in the warehouse any time over one year, was agreed to—yeas, 80; nays, 22.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to—yeas, 52; nays, 104.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 78; nays 56.

Mr. Haight submitted a resolution asking the President to communicate any facts in his possession relative to the attack of General Sheridan on the Piegan Indians. Objection was made, and the resolution was dropped.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs; submitted a report in the case of Hon. John T. Deweese, charged with selling cadetships. The committee were convinced that he had been influenced in making appointments of cadets to the Naval Academy by pecuniary considerations. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring Mr. Deweese unworthy of a seat in this House, and condemning his conduct as unworthy of a representative of the people.

The testimony of Mr. Bean, of this city, whose son has been appointed a cadet at Annapolis, was read. He had not paid Mr. Deweese any money directly for the appointment, but his son Frank had paid Mr. Deweese the sum of $500. The latter had paid the money back to young Bean since the commencement of this investigation. Deweese, in his statement before the committee, said he did not know that he was doing wrong when he took the money, and that as soon as he heard that such action was improper he refunded the money. In addition to this, Mr. Deweese said he had promptly resigned his seat as soon as he discovered that he was unworthy of occupying it. As an evidence that he was not influenced by mercenary motives in the matter, he stated that he had plenty of money, and that he had given $12,000 to aid in the last Presidential canvass in North Carolina and the South.

Mr. Logan said that since it had been decided in the case of Mr. Whittemore that members could resign at pleasure to escape expulsion, the only course remaining was to call the previous question on the resolution of censure.

Mr. Woodward demanded the yeas and nays, and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 170; nays, none.

Mr. Logan asked the House for instructions relative to the further prosecution of the investigation. The original resolution includes the members of former Congresses. This carries the investigation back to 1842, when the law relative to cadet appointments first went into effect. The committee had taken testimony against members of the last and former Congresses, but waited further instructions before reporting in their cases.

Mr. Woodward thought the investigation should include the members of former congresses, and all persons connected with these transactions—not so much as a personal matter, but as bearing upon legislation proposed to be had in this Congress relative to the Annapolis and West Point Academies.

Mr. Garfield offered a resolution of instruction to the committee to investigate the case of any member of the Forty-first Congress, or any person holding an executive or judicial position under the United States Government, provided that nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the investigation and report on the cases already before the committee.

The vote was first taken on the proviso, and it was agreed to by yeas 82; nays, 35.

SENATE.—March 3.—Mr. Trumbull moved the immediate consideration of the bill to change the judicial districts of the United States.

The bill was taken up and read. It provides that the judicial districts shall be constituted as follows:

First District—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Second District—New York.

Third District—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia.

Fourth District—Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

Fifth District—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee.

Sixth District—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

Seventh District—Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Eighth District—Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri.

Ninth District—California, Oregon, and Nevada.

On motion of Mr. Sargent the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. After an hour spent therein the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House and they were then passed.

About three million one hundred and eighty eight thousand dollars are appropriated by the bill.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the tariff bill.

THE NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.—Lord Shaftesbury has written a letter to a London cotemporary on the subject of a proposed translation of the Scriptures, under the authority of the Bishops of the English Episcopal Church. The great objection to the proposal is that the new translation would be received with suspicion, or openly rejected, by sects outside the Episcopal Church. Lord Shaftesbury says: "The English Bible, as altered by the Bishops, will cease to be the Bible, not only of the Nonconformists, but of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches; it would cease to be the Bible of our brethern in the United States of America, and every Protestant speaking the English language over the entire surface of the globe." In the face of opposition such as this letter foreshadows—and it must be remembered that Lord Shaftesbury has a very powerful party at his back—it is scarcely probable that the new translation will be attempted.

COLONEL BAKER'S EXPIDITION.

The Experiences of Frontiersmen.

The Central City, Colorado, *Register* say: "The down East version of Colonel Baker's raid, as reported in the telegrams, is quite a different one from that published by the Montana papers. The latter says that this band of Indians had made numerous raids upon the stock of the settlers; that a demand had been made that either the stock or the plunderers should be given up; that this demand had been made several times; that no attention had been paid to it, and having no ambition to "suffer and be strong," they determined to break that camp up, which they did most effectually. From our experience in this country we have most faith in the Montana version. The Commission speak of the "sickening details" of the fight. As they give them they are so, but it is just possible that some intere-ted party has made them up to clinch an argument that lacked the necessary backbone. It is also rather a "sickening feeling" when a ranchman wakes up in the morning to find every hoof of stock, for which he has perhaps endured solitude and deprivation to accumulate, run off by the lazy red-skins, who find it easier to steal than hunt. It is also "sickening" to see the mutilated bodies of whole families brought into the settlement for burial, to have an innocent boy of only a few summers pierced full of arrows near his mother's door, or to find a herder shot in his tracks. But the genuine, simon pure philanthropist, of the Vincent Collyer type, makes little account of all this. The frontiersmen are tresspassers, and must expect to endure theft and murder without giving a blow in return. The millenium may be at hand dowe East, but we feel no symptoms of it here.

Reduction of Wages.—Why Strikes are Failures.

The New York *Star* which is an organ of the working people says that it is a fact apparent to all who have watched the course of our markets, that the prices of many commodities, following the downward course of the gold premium, are being reduced. It is also apparant that this is making itself felt in the wages of labor. During the past season there has been less for the laboring classes to do than formerly, and large numbers of mechanics have been and are constantly being thrown out of employment. In the building trade nothing like the present stagnation has been experienced for at least seven years past, and thousands of men, whose services have hitherto been in active demand, are now vainly seeking work. This has caused a glut in the labor market, and employers are everywhere reducing wages, intelligence of which is brought us by our exchanges from nearly every section of the country. The labor strikes at present, particularly in this city, are, with hardly an exception, to prevent a decrease of pay, while last season they were generally to secure increased pay. The mechanic who last summer was not content with what he was receiving but struck for a more righteous compensation, is now quite satisfied if his wages are not reduced. There is no disguising the fact that the condition of affairs renders it morally impossible that a reduction of wages can be prevented in many of the trades, so many idle hands being ready and anxious to step into the places of strikers, so that, as a result, it is found that many of the strikes this season are failures.

CHICAGO.

Wisconsin Legislature—Projected Pacific Hotel—The Winnipeg Insurgents—Capture of Two Hundredred Canadians and Indians by Riell.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Committees on State Affairs in both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature to-day reported unanimously against the proposition to remove the Capital from Madison to Milwaukee.

Prominent Washington hotel men are here negotiating for the lesseeship of the projected Pacific Hotel, which is to cover an acre and a half at a cost of one million dollars, and be completed in 1872.

A letter from Pembina, of February 21, brings news from Fort Garry that Major Boulton and Dr. Schultz, with two hundred Canadians and Indians, took possession of the Lower Stone Fort as the base of operations against Riell. Boulton becoming scared, however, left Schultz there, and with fifty men retreated, but was overtaken by a party of Riell's cavalry and surrendered to them without a shot. Boulton was taken to Winnipeg, tried by court-martial and sentenced to be executed. On the 21st inst., Riell captured Wm. Gaudy, a scout of Schultz's and executed him at Fort Garry. Six or seven other prisoners, Boulton men, will probably share the same fate. Schultz's band was also captured, but Schultz made his escape. Riell has now a force of 600 men and is complete master of the situation.

The Infallibility Dogma.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Marseilles, brings before the public a curious document relating to the status of the Pope as established by the Council of Basle at its second session in 1432. Conceding that Œcumenical Councils are presided over by the Holy Ghost, as claimed, what becomes of the infallibility dogma, after the following pronunciamento by the Council above referred to? It was directed to Eugenius IV.: Eugenius should beware of troubling the Holy Spirit, but rather as a good Father should unite himself to the Catholic Church, as represented by the Council (in accordance with the Canons of the Holy Council of Constance and of Pope Martin V. of happy memory.) Experience has bitterly taught us that the Pope, though head of the church, can err, while the body of the church has always persevered in its infallibility, and has condemned and deposed Popes convicted of error in matters both of faith and morals. On the contrary, the Pope has never condemned, excommunicated or deposed the rest of the church. We have also an authority in the words of Jesus Christ, "If your brother has spoken against you, tell it to the church, and if he hears not the church, let him be to you as a heathen and a publican." (Matthew 18.) These words include all men, both St. Peter and his successors, and that St. Peter was so included, St. Paul gives us an evident proof when he resisted this Apostle; and so, also, if Popes resist, they can be deposed and excommunicated.

CANARD.

Extraordinary Sensation—Death of Napoleon—Reign of the Prince Imperial—How it Was Done.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *World* has an extraordinary sensation in its Paris letter of February 21, published to day. According to the gossip of the French salons the Emperor Napoleon III. died on the 9th of September last under the knife of the Surgeon, Ricord, and in his place there reigns the Prince Imperial as Napoleon III., while Empress Eugenie is Regent. The story runs that a near relative of the Emperor, though not in the line of succession, and bearing a close resemblance, appears in place of Napoleon on the few occasions on which he is supposed to appear in public. The correspondent says the plan originated with the late Emperor who feared European complications, and that before his death he received a promise from England, and it is believed from Russia, that they would aid in maintaining the Prince on the throne. The letter gives various reasons for crediting the story, and says it explains the recent remarkable change of policy on the part of the French Government. Nevertheless it appears very like an easily constructed canard.

A NEGRO KILLED FOR TEN CENTS.—A few days ago, a negro named Pryor Hinton, living on Mr. Albert Raney's farm, in Prince George county, Virginia, was shot and killed by a negro named Thomas Taylor. It appears that the deceased man owed Taylor the sum of ten cents, and on Saturday morning Taylor, accompanied by a colored friend, went to see him about it, and to collect the debt. While together a dispute arose between Hinton and Taylor, during which the latter fired upon the former with a shot-gun he had in his hand, and so badly wounded him that he died shortly afterwards—living long enough to tell the circumstances of the shooting. Taylor and his friend were arrested and lodged in jail to await trial for murder.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT holds $7,000,-000 of the bonds of the Harlem Railroad.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A FRENCH chemist says that thirty pounds of flesh, thirty-two pounds of blood and sixty-two pounds of bone contain as much nitrogen as one thousand pounds of farm manure; and hence that the carcass of a dead horse is worth more than a ton of the best farm yard manure for the purpose of vegetation.

The *Journal of Health* objects to the common practice of putting an open vessel of water on the stove to prevent the air of the room from getting too dry. It says that by thus filling the air with steam it is made far less salubrious, and also renders the person breathing it extremely liable to take cold. Pure air admitted from without is better than filling the room with vapor of water.

SANTA FE, march 5.—A gentleman who has just returned from Chihuahua, Mexico, reports that there is great excitement in that and the other border States of Mexico, and that the feeling in favor of the overthrow of President Juarez is strong. Many of the best citizens favor annexation to the United States. The United States District Court adjourned to-day.

THE terrible pass to which affairs have been brought in New York city must be apparent to the dullest comprehension, when even Captain Isaiah Rynders, the Democratic "wheel horse," can say this: "There's no chance for an honest man in New York politics any longer. Why, I took a thief up the river not eight months ago, and I came down to the city hall the other day, and I found that same thief there, and he had more to say about things than I had."

CONGRESSMEN ROBBED.—Washington, March 5.—A party of burglars broke into Mrs. Cushing's boarding house here last night and first robbed the apartments of Senator Morrill, of Maine, of $460, which sum was taken from his vest hanging on the bed post. They next entered the room of Congressman Ferris, of New York, where they got $75 in money, a gold watch, and all of Mrs. Ferris' jewelry. They next entered the room of Congressman Peters, of Maine, but he awoke and struck a light, which alarmed the robbers and they fled.

THE SPEAKER of the Ohio House recently presented to that body a communication from citizens of Zanesville, asking "That females in this State be allowed all the rights and privileges, including the ballot now granted to male citizens; that females shall be liable to military and road duty; and that, if women shall refuse to provide for the support of their husbands and families, it shall be considered sufficient ground for divorce, the husband to be allowed alimony out of the estate of his wife."

ALL the virtues are not embodied in a monk's habit. Down in Cincinnati a few days since a devout Franciscan friar was provoked to indulge in the custom of doffing his monkish robe, and having a time "with the boys" in the lager beer saloons. The fact being brought home to him, his fellow monks found that the jovial brother had been spreeing at the expense of the monastic treasure, which he systematically robbed. The Franciscans thought his conduct "eccentric." It looked like it.

A CENTURY ago seven vessels loaded with bullion coming from America foundered in a small harbor on the the *frontier* of Spain. Fabulous tales have been told of the value of their cargoes, but as yet no attempt has been made to recover them, owing to the great expense and consequent risk of failure. An expedition has, however, been organized in Paris and fitted out with electric apparatus, diving bells, and every known contrivance for recovering sunken treasure. Half the treasure, if recovered, goes to the Spanish government.

TREASURY EXPENDITURES.—The expenditures of the Treasury Department for February were:

Civil and Miscellaneous	$5,412,441
War	2,862,757
Navy	1,579 662
Pensions	5,250 000
Indian	293,227
Total	$16,298,498

The above does not include the expenditures on account of principal and interest of the public debt.

CONGRESSIONAL EXPENDITURES.—The present Congress, for a beginning, has spent a sizeable pile of money in their investigations. The Committee on Elections has spent $26,416 65; the Ways and Means Committee, $5,772 52; Foreign Affairs, $6,-807 30; Judiciary, $3,584 08; Special Committee to investigate the decline of American commerce, $2,000; Committee on Ninth Census, $3,143 18, amounting in the gross to $47,723 13. Twenty-six thousand of this amount has been paid. An appropriation is required to meet the balance. The contested elections are not half disposed of.

TOO GREAT caution cannot be used by the holders of coupon bonds of the United States. They are virtually bank notes, and if lost, cannot be stopped. Treasurer Spinner was recently applied to to know whether he would cancel certain five-twenty bonds and issue new ones in their stead. His answer states: "The law has not conferred upon the department any authority to grant relief in such cases. The bonds and coupons both being payable to bearer, and trasferable by a bona fide delivery to an innocent purchaser, payment of originals cannot legally be stopped or refused, even though Congress should authorize the issue of new bonds in their stead."

NEW STYLE OPERA CLOAKS.—The new models of *sortie du bal*, or opera cloaks, are mostly double circulars or bourmous. A tasteful model is of white cashmere, lined with quilted rose colored silk. There is a small hood, lined in the same manner, and gathered up with a ruby-colored silk cord and tassel. A rich Oriental border, embroidered in silks of various colors, follows the whole outline of the mantle, with a fringe of small round balls corresponding in tints to the pattern of the border. Very wide, pointed sleeves are trimmed in the same style. Another very elegant model is a double circular, the upper part of which is black velvet, and the under part black cashmere; both are slit open in the middle of the back. The sleeves are ample. The velvet part is trimmed with a double row of gold braid, dotted with gold; the cashmere part with a deep border of gold braidwork and a black and gold fringe. The sleeves are of cashmere, and trimmed like the under part.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—It is generally thought that the reduction of interests by the banks here and elsewhere on the continent will create an improved demand for the United States securities.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The birthday of Washington was splendidly celebrated in this city last evening by a banquet given by Mr. Jay, the American Minister. A great many celebrities were present, including Baron von Beust, the Prime Minister of Austria. Mr. Jay toasted the European sovereigns. Baron von Beust replied in the English language. He said the close and undisturbed relations between the United States and Austria was a matter of congratulation. Union and freedom was the motto of both countries. Union alone promoted progress, and freedom alone gave peace. In concluding his remarks he gave the sentiment, "The memory of George Washington—the champion of Freedom and Peace." Other speeches were made both in the English and German languages and the guests did not separate until a late hour.

ON Wednesday of last week, a sad case of drowning occurred in Bridgehampton, Long Island, bereaving an industrious family of their only off-pring. Two little girls, aged six and eight years, daughters of Daniel Cronin, in company with a male playmate named Howard, went out upon a pond to slide, the water forming which had collected in an excavation on the road side some six feet deep. While enjoying the slide the ice broke, and the two little girls were submerged. Young Howard, with commendable bravery, endeavored to rescue them, and would have been successful, but for the sudden breaking of the ice, which also submerged him, but, succeeding in regaining the ground, he ran to the house of the Cronins, and informed their mother of the sad circumstance. She, frantic with fear, rushed madly to the spot, only to behold the lifeless forms of her children. The ice not being strong enough to bear her, she plunged into the water and forced her way through and succeeded in bringing the little ones to the bank, but not without receiving severe bruises and being cut about the body by the ice. The water was up to her neck, and it was feared that she would also perish in the water. She is now confined to her bed, and may not probably recover from the effects of the shock and the loss of her only children.

A YOUNG BOY in Illinois, a few days ago, laid a train of powder through the kitchen and then fired it, "just to scare ma." He was dressed in a pair of suspenders when the smoke cleared away.

IN GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan, there is a Newfoundland dog that is in the habit of picking up the daily paper as soon as delivered by the carrier boy and carrying it direct to his master. The other day the carrier failed, for some reason or other, to leave the paper as usual, and the faithful dog, after smelling around for it until satisfied that it had not come, started off on the jump, and, going about two blocks, found a neighbor's paper on the step of his house; he immediately took it in his mouth and carried it to his master.

SUDDEN BLANCHING OF THE HAIR.—In the East Indian rebellion, Colonel Franks, after an engagement near the village of Chamba, took many prisoners, one of whom, a Bengalee, aged 54, was conducted before the authorities to undergo certain interrogations. The changes which this man's appearance underwent are recorded by Surgeon Major Famy. The prisoner, for the first time, seemed to realize the danger of his situation, when he found himself stripped, and surrounded with soldiers. He trembled violently, terror and despair being depicted on his countenance; and when replying to questions addressed to him, he appeared absolutely stupified by fear. "Then, under our eyes," continued the narrator, Mr. Famy, "and in the space of some half an hour, his hair which we had seen to be of a brilliant black, became gray on every part of his head. The sergeant who had charge of the prisoner cried out "he is turning gray," and called our attention to this singular phenomenon, of which I thus, with many other persons, was enabled to observe the completion through all its phases."

SUICIDE OF A GIRL FOR LOVE.—The Peoria, Illinois, *Transcript* of February 12, says: "We have the following particulars of a horrible suicide which was committed a few miles south of Pontiac, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, on Saturday afternoon last: A girl by the name of Lucinda North, aged about sixteen, living near that place, has been for some time keeping company with a man whom her father opposed. On Friday they had a quarrel over the matter, in which her father whipped her and finally turned her out of doors, and told her if she married the man in question he would kill her and her husband. On Saturday afternoon the engineer of the train going north discovered her a short distance ahead of the train in the act of throwing her bonnet, shawl and muff into the ditch. She then deliberately laid down inside the rails, with her head on one of them, and beckoned the engineer to come on. He was unable to stop the engine, and the train passed over her literally grinding her to pieces. The only way by which she was identified was by her hat and shawl. Our correspondent adds that she was a nice little girl

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eichoitz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, George Elder, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Adam K. Pensyl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Deffaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—A. J. Sansom, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirr, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brighthill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Deffaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 7.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

SNOW—We have had splendid sleighing in this vicinity all week.

FULL FILES of this Paper can be found in New York, at the office of Geo. P. Powell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row.

GO TO CROUSE'S for the Little Favorite. [2t

RELIGIOUS.—Quite an extensive revival under the supervision of Rev. J. A. Peters has been in progress at the Lutheran Pine Church in Union township for some time. At last accounts, upwards of sixty persons professed conversion and united with the church.

SMOKE the Little Favorite, to be had at Crouse's only. 2t

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday the 1st inst. Mr. John Filler, while riding a young colt from Black's store to his home in East Providence township was thrown off and falling on his head, fractured his scull. He was taken home and lingered until Monday night of this week, when he expired. He never spoke a word after the accident.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

ALISMA.—Gray hairs are honorable—so we have read and heard from boyhood days; and yet no one, man or woman, seems to desire the honor of gray hairs. Baldness, too, is the dread of all who are threatened that way, and every effort is resorted to, to avoid it. Seward & Bentley's Alisma for the hair is said to be a capital preventive of either, and that it restores the hair to a healthy condition and to its original color.

TRY D. W. Crouse's Pride of the Valley Segars—2 for 5c. 2t

HO! FOR TENNESSEE!—A number of our Bedford county citizens have purchased lands in Tennessee and purpose moving there this Spring. Messrs. Jacob Fetter, Michael Earnest, Lewis Ling, James Ling and Samuel Croyle started their teams for that quarter on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst. Their families will leave on the 1st of April. We are sorry to lose so many of our good farmers, but, as they will go, we wish them all, much success in their new homes.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

THE PEIGHTAL MURDERERS.—On Saturday morning last Bohner, one of the Peightal murderers made a desperate effort to escape. On Friday night he managed to get the manacles off of his right hand, and in the morning when the jailor went into the cell, Bohner struck him with the manacle, grappling with him at the same time. He would likely have come out victorious and made his exit, had it not been for the interposition of another prisoner who by applying an iron poker about Bohner's head not only conquered him immediately, but put him in a bad condition to appear on the scaffold on Wednesday.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to obtain the *true "Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Sold everywhere.

D. W. CROUSE has just received a large invoice of Navies, Cavendish, Spun, Congress, and fine bright Tobacco. 2feb1m

"GLAD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY."—*Reconstruction of the State of Southampton—In the midst of Darkness there is Light.*—It gives us great pleasure to record the literary growth and prosperity of the township of Southampton. In order that we may show with what wonderful strides she is attaining to a right standard, it is only necessary to go back to 1865 and 6, at which time in educational matters, she was considered irrecoverably lost. For a number of years prior to this, our common school system was a help less victim to the unrelenting and deadly prejudices of that people. Indeed their utter abhorrence to schools ran to such a degree, that it was an impossibility to persuade a fire insurance company to give a policy on a school building, and there were very few instances where ye pedagogue

——"Trudged ye district through,
And boarded rounde and rounde!"

Notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the County Superintendent and the school men in the district, when "School or No School" was left to a vote of the people, it was defeated by an overwhelming majority, and it was through the enduring energy, perseverance and undaunted firmness of a few citizens conjoined with the power of the Court, that the schools were thrown open in 1866.

This of course met with the most bitter opposition for a long time, but the excitement gradually subsided, and those who had been foremost in opposing it, began to view it in a different light, the effect of which is as follows: A new school house at Gordon's, one at Flintstone, one at Tewell's, one at Point Lookout, one at Lashley's one at the Forks of the Creek, one at Fairview, one at Buxton's and two under construction, one at Beam's Cove and one at Browning's, making eight new school houses within the last three years, at a cost of four thousand dollars, to raise which they laid, and to their honor paid a school-tax of twenty-four mills on the dollar. We learn from the County Superintendent, who has just made his annual pilgrimage through that country, that the per cent age of attendance for this year, on an average, runs higher than any other township in the county, some of the schools having reached 90 per cent., and that in districts where children have had to trudge from two to three miles through swamps and over ridges in all sorts of weather. They have now 189 pupils studying mental arithmetic, when three years ago, not one pupil perhaps had ever seen much less studied it, 73 studying geography, 100 written arithmetic, and a fair number grammar.

The course of study in some of the schools three years ago, (taken from the Superintendent's statistics,) was the spelling book and second reader, the ages of the pupils running from six to twenty-two years. In one of these same schools to-day, we find 25 reading and writing, 19 studying arithmetic, 14 geography and 8 grammar. Surely a mighty vacuum is being rapidly filled. This spirit of enterprise is not confined to the young alone, for the older folks realizing the benefit on the part of their children, have instituted means whereby they can improve themselves. They have now a circulating library the founder of which is our esteemed friend, Mr. Geo. Percell. It consists of over two hundred volumes—all of Dicken's and Scott's works, together with the standard works of poetry, history and biography. The library is kept at May's schoolhouse, three miles south of Robinsonville. They have three missions, one at Fairview, one at Buck Valley, and one at the National Pike. Fifty cents constitutes the initiation fee for membership, and the monthly dues are fifteen cents, which allows each member two books per week. Any one being in arrears for two weeks, is deprived of the privilege of using the books till he pays up.

In addition to this, they have organized a literary society at each of the above points, which meets once a week regularly, the exercises consisting of readings, essays and debates. At May's the present presiding officers are our friends, James Purcell, President, and George Miller, Librarian, who is also Secretary of the school board.

Thus the "State of Southampton" has been reconstructed under the most favorable circumstances. She has rooted out the vile prejudices which have held her back in the cause of education for the last fifteen years, and now studies her own interests in a truer light. She is now engaged in a noble calling and she has our best wishes for her success. We might suggest a like reform to other portions of the county. A literary society should be organized in every township in the county, particularly during the winter months, for it is an inestimable source of improvement to the young men. In connection with these a library is indispensable. We hope the live energetic men throughout the county will give this their attention, and lead their aid toward supplying this desideratum.

If you want all kinds of Smoking Tobacco's you can get

"Fruits & Flowers,"
"Pride of Durham,"
"Sweet eighteen,"
"Mountain Flowers,"
"Apricot,"
"Jennie,"
"Mannilla,"
"Kiss Me Quick,"
"Sailors Choice."

At D. W. Crouse's. 25feb1m

EXTRACT from a Private letter from Hawaii, Sandwich Island.

* * * * Although the eruption is not so violent now, the volcano is a fearful sight to behold. The rivers of lava still flow, and the smoke from the crater assends in awful majesty. During this volcanic upheaval it has been very sickly here. A peculiar sort of low malarious fever, which has grown out of the foul, condensed vapors of the volcano, has prevailed to an alarming extent, and at one time it was feared it would depopulate the island. But fortunately, a sea-captain (calling here for supplies) distributed Plantation Bitters to the suffering, and quick thorough cures were the result. The news spread like wild-fire. Messrs. Ching Takin & Co., Commission Merchants, had these Bitters for sale. In a short time their office was besieged and their supply exhausted. A steamer was dispatched to San Francisco by order of the Hospital Department, and a new and enormous supply obtained as soon as possible. From that moment the scourge was stayed. Not another case occurred, and the epidemic has now entirely disappeared. * * Is this wonderful remedy known in your city? I hope so, for it is a sure cure for all fevers and miasmatic sickness. You may tell your friends so for me. * * H. M. C.

GO TO CROUSE'S for the "Shade of Gold" Navy and Congress. 2t

THE POOR FOOL who "does up" the replies to intelligent (?) inquirers after knowledge, in Demorest's Monthly, has issued an important prononciamento, deciding that "*none but waiters at first class Hotels wear white cravats.*" This announcement is intended for the government of "the whole world and the rest of mankind." Clergymen, and gentlemen of the old school, will have to be careful in future, or some "*snob*" may, from information derived from said "Monthly," call upon them to "hurry up the rations." The airs of these *parvenues* would be amusing, were they not so nauseating. Wonder how long since the proprietors of the Monthly aforesaid, were "waiters and chambermaids in first class hotels." Please answer in next "replies to correspondents."

METHODIST Almanacs for 1870, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

TRIBUNE Almanacs for 1870 for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

FROM MIDDLE WOODBERRY.—*Proceedings of the Teachers' Institute of Middle Woodberry Township.*—Institute convened Saturday Feb. 26th, with the following corps of teachers present, viz: Messrs. Frederick Keagy, F. S. Baker, G. Price, J. A. Baird, D. Price, W. H. Clouse, M. M. Ritchey and B. F. Woodcock. The morning exercises consisted of a drill in Mental Arithmetic by Mr. S. Price, a drill in English Grammar by Mr. M. M. Ritchey, a drill in Reading by Mr. B. F. Woodcock, a drill in Orthography by Mr. F. S. Keagy and an interesting lecture on the Principles of Penmanship by Mr. D. Price. After which Institute adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock P. M.

The afternoon exercises were opened with vocal music, in which all participated. Mr. F. S. Baker then conducted a drill in History, which was followed by a drill in Geography and one in Written Arithmetic by Mr. D. Price and Mr. J. A. Baird respectively. Mr. W. H. Clouse delivered an oration, and F. S. Keagy read an essay. The Woman Suffrage question was then taken up and discussed in the affirmative by Messrs. Woodcock, Clouse, Baker and Baird and on the negative by Messrs. D. Price Ritchey, S. Price and Keagy, the committee deciding in favor of the negative.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, that we as a body of teachers will positively not teach another term in Bedford county except the school term be extended to six months.

2. *Resolved*, that vocal music should be taught in the common schools of our County and should be made a requisite on the teachers' certificate.

3. *Resolved*, that we heartily approve of the movement now afloat for the removal of the Normal School to the Borough of Woodberry.

4. *Resolved*, that it would be to the interest of every teacher to read two or more of the leading educational journals of our country.

5. *Resolved*, that we tender our sincere thanks to the treasurer of the board of directors for his punctuality on *pay day*, and to the board in general for their exertions in supplying the teachers with the means necessary for making the schools a success.

On motion Institute adjourned *sine die*.

M. M. RITCHEY, Sec't.
B. F. WOODCOCK, Treas'y.

THE microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune, Springville, N. Y.* 1mar1m

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half its price. tf.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

The Season and its Dangers.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to sssail the untoned and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation. 1mar1m

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ESTATE OF PRISCILLA ESHELMAN, dec'd. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Priscilla Eshelman, late of Monroe twp., dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and persons owing said estate will please make prompt payment.

GEORGE NYCUM, Adm'r.,
11mar Monroe twp.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned was appointed an auditor at the late session of Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the assets among the creditors of the estate of Martin T. Foor late of East Providence township, dec'd. He will meet all parties interested who may see fit to attend at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of making said distribution. J. R. DURBOROW,
11mar Auditor.

HARTLEY & METZGER Having dissolved partnership this day, tender their thanks to their customers for the generous patronage during the past years. The HARDWARE & FARM MACHINE business will be continued at the old stand by S. S. METZGER, who solicits a fair share of the trade, promising to endeavor to render satisfaction.

The accounts and notes of Hartley & Metzger will be settled by S. S. Metzger. Whilst a reasonable time will be given for payment, we insist on settlement of all Book accounts by note or cash, on or before May 1st, 1870, after which time suit will be brought on all accounts not closed.
March 3d, 1870. 11mar6t

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY C. E. OSTES & CO.

White Wheat per bushel		$1.00
Red " " "		90
Corn " "		80
Oats " "		40
Potatoes " "		50
Flax Seed " "		1.75
Clover Seed " "		$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed " "		3.00
Apples " "		75
Flour, per barrel		5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound		30
Tallow " "		10
Beeswax " "		30
Lard " "		20
Pork " "		11
Wool " "		40@45
Turkey " "		8
Beef " "		
Eggs " doz.		20
Chickens " "		2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord		4.00
" —Oak, " "		3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The flour market is quiet, but prices are unchanged. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers operate sparingly. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $4.37½a 4.50 for superfine; $4.62½a4.87½ for extras; $5.15a5.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $5 25a6 for fair and choice Pennsylvania do.; $5.25a6 for Indiana and Ohio do.; and $6.15 a 7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at $4.85 per barrel. The receipts in stocks of wheat are light, but fully ample for the demand. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1.25. Rye is held at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the recent decline; sales of 3,000 bushels yellow at 90a92c. mostly in the cars. Oats were steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 54a56c, the latter rate for light. No sales were reported in barley malt. 1,000 bushels barley sold at 85c for New York and $1.15 for Canada. Seeds—Clover seed is in fair request, and 150 bushels sold part at $7.50a8 and part on private terms. Timothy is nominal. Flax seed is taken by the crushers at $2.25.

DIED.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of his mother, in Germantown, Philadelphia, JOSEPH J. BANNON, in the 38th year of his age.

Near Buena Vista, on the 3d inst., MICHAEL E. CORLEY, aged 29 years, 10 months and 19 days.

Near Schellsburg, Feb. 20th, 1870, ELESINA OLULA, infant daughter of Geo. W. and Elizabeth Cessna, aged 8 months and 16 days.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—*Money and Old Castings Wanted.*—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the proprietor of the Bloody Run Foundry, either by note or book account, will please call and settle between this and the fifteenth of April next. If this is not attended to, you will have yourselves to blame if there are costs added.
March 11, 1870-4t F. FELTON.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC! SALE

The undersigned, Administrator with the Will annexed, of Nicholas Strayer, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, by virtue of the authority and direction in said Will contained, will offer for sale, and sell by public outcry, upon the premises, on MONDAY, APRIL 4th, 1870, all the following described Real Estate, situate in the township, aforesaid, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Martha K. Duncan, dec'd, on the East and on the South, E. Hammond, Esq., on the West, and the heirs of John Cashman on the North, containing 132 ACRES, more or less, about fifteen acres cleared, the balance of the tract is well timbered. This property will be offered whole or in parts to suit the convenience of purchasers. Deed made and possession given immediately upon compliance with conditions of sale.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES MADARA,
Adm'r with Will annexed of Nicholas Strayer, dec'd. 11mar4t

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
On Friday, March 25th, 1870.

There will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Londonderry township, on Friday, March 25th, 1870, the following described property, viz: THE MANSION TRACT containing 262 acres, 160 acres cleared, 60 acres good meadow, and 100 acres bottom and lime stone gravel, all in an excellent state of cultivation, having thereon erected an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, large frame barn, and other outbuildings. Also, a story and a-half Log House with kitchen and stable, in the town of Bridgeport, and a GOOD SAW MILL on Big Will's Creek, with unsurpassed water power and in good running order. This tract is situate at the junction of the BEDFORD and CONNELLSVILLE RAILROADS. There can be little doubt that a depot will be erected upon or immediately adjoining it, thus rendering a considerable part valuable for BUILDING LOTS.

The above farm will be offered in parcels as follows:

No. 1. About 76 acres adjoining where the proposed depot is to be erected, about 56 acres cleared and twenty acres timber, including Mansion House and Barn.

No. 2. Containing about 85 acres; about 60 acres cleared and twenty-five timber, including House and Lot in Bridgeport, Saw Mill and water power.

No. 3. Containing about 100 acres; about 60 acres cleared and forty acres timber.

Draft shown on day of sale.

N. B. Widow's dower to remain in the property until her death.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, when further terms will be made known.

HENRY MILLER, Executor
4mar of the last Will of John Miller, dec'd.

THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.

For twenty five cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c. &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest and most Delicious food in the world.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.
4mar6m 53 Park Place, N. Y.

CUSHINGS & BAILY,

BOOKSELLERS

and

STATIONERS,

No. 262 Baltimore St., Opposite Hanover,

BALTIMORE.

The largest and best assorted stock in the city, of SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL, DENTAL, CLASSICAL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

☞ General Banking and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.

Blank Books made to order in any style of Binding and Ruling.

[ESTABLISHED 1811.] 4mar6m

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all druggists.
4mar6m

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1870, TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the town of Lafayettesville, South Woodberry township, Bedford County, adjoining lots of David Bonnett and Joseph Barley, fronting about one hundred feet on Main street and extending back about one hundred and sixty feet, and having thereon two one-and-a-half story LOG DWELLING HOUSES. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

JOSIAH T. BARCLAY,
18feb Adm'r of Mary Barclay, dec'd.

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first place, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examining and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to

F. M. MASTERS,
25feb Bloody Run, Pa.

THE BEDFORD COUNTY BANK,

BLOODY RUN, PENN'A.

Accounts Solicited from Banks, Bankers and others. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made on all accessable points. A general banking business transacted. Stockholders individually liable for deposits.

STOCKHOLDERS:

J. M. BELL,	G. W. GARRETSON,
W. P. ORBISON,	D. P. GWIN,
JOHN SCOTT,	H. G. FISHER,
THOMAS FISHER,	J. H. GLAZIER.
W. DORRIS,	

of First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa.

S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa.
S. NYCUM, Rays Hill, Pa.
J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run, Pa.
J. B. WILLIAMS, do.
J. W. BARNDOLLAR, do.
J. DUBOIS, do.
18feb1f JOHN DUBOIS, Cashier.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the Assessment for the year 1870, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the county, as follows:

For Juniata, Schellsburg, Harrison, Napier, St. Clair and St. Clairsville, on Monday, March 14.

For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Colerain, Rainsburg Southampton, Monroe and East Providence, on Tuesday, March 15.

For West Providence, Bloody Run, Hopewell, Snake Spring, South Woodberry, Middle Woodberry and Woodberry Borough, on Wednesday, March 16.

For Broad Top, Coaldale, Liberty, Saxton, Union, Bedford Borough, and Bedford township, on Thursday, March 17.

No subsequent appeals will be heard except in cases where it is shown that the persons appealing were unable to attend at the time and place above indicated.

PETER M. BARTON,
DANIEL P. BEEGLE,
GEORGE ELDER,
Attest: JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. [18fe4t] Commissioners

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR RENEWER.

IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

R. P. HALL & CO.
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. 4mar2t

WIRE RAILING,
WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sleep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,

M. WALKER & SONS,
25feb1y No. 11 North 6th St., Phil'a.

J. M. REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

All business intrusted to him will be attended to with great care. Upon notice will appear for parties in suits before Justices of the Peace in any part of the county. Office with J. W. Dickerson, Esq., on Juliana St., next door north of Mengel House. 4marly.

ESTATE OF HENRY BRANT, DEC'D.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John T. Keagy, Trustee to sell the real estate of Henry Brant, dec'd, hereby notifies all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 18th day of March, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. KING, Jr.,
4mar8t Auditor.

ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN ARE hereby notified that on the 16th day of February, 1870, I purchased at Sheriff's sale, all the furniture, pictures, statuary, and dental instruments, &c., belonging to Dr. C. N. Hickok, of Bedford, Pa., and have leased the same to him during my pleasure. All persons are cautioned against buying or otherwise meddling with the same. W. O. HICKOK.
Feb. 28th, 1870.-4t

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK,

February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

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Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE and SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

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Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

IV.

PREPARING TO FARM.

I write mainly for beginners—for young persons, and some not so young, who are looking to farming as the vocation to which their future years are to be given, by which their living is to be gained. In this chapter, I would counsel young men, who, not having been reared in personal contact with the daily and yearly round of farmer's cares and duties, purpose henceforth to live by farming.

To these I would earnestly say, "No haste!" Our boys are in too great a hurry to be men. They want to be bosses before they have qualified themselves to be efficient journeymen. I have personally known several instances of young men, fresh from school or from some city vocation, buying or hiring a farm and undertaking to work it; and I cannot now recall a single instance in which the attempt has succeeded; while speedy failure has been the usual result. The assumption that farming is a rude, simple matter, requiring little intellect and less experience, has hurried many a well-meaning youth under debts which the best efforts of several subsequent years will barely enable him to pay off. In my opinion, half our farmers now living would say, if questioned, that they might have waited longer before buying or hiring a farm.

When I was ten years old, my father took a job of clearing off the mainly fallen and partially rotten timber—largely White Pine and Black Ash—from fifty acres of level and then swampy land; and he and his two boys gave most of the two ensuing years (1821-2) to the rugged task. When it was finished, I—a boy of twelve years—could have taken just such a tract of half-burned primitive forest as that was when we took hold of it, by an expenditure of seventy to eighty per cent. of the labor we actually bestowed upon that. I had learned, in clearing this, how to economize labor in any future undertaking of the kind; and so every one learns by experience who steadily observes and reflects. He must have been a very good farmer at the start, or a very poor one after ward, who cannot grow a thousand bushels of grain much cheaper at thirty years of age than he could at twenty.

To every young man who has had no farming experience, or very little, yet who means to make farming his vocation, I say, Hire out, for the coming year, to the best farmer who will give you anything like the value of your labor. Buy a very few choice books, (if you have them not already,) which treat of Geology, Chemistry, Botany, and the application of their truths in Practical Agriculture; give to these the close and thoughtful attention of your few leisure hours; keep your eyes wide open, and set down in a note book or pocket-diary each night a minute of whatever has been done on the farm that day, making a note of each storm, shower, frost, hail, &c., and also of the date at which each planted crop requires tillage or is ripe enough to harvest, and ascertaining, so far as possible, what each crop produced on the farm has cost, and which of them all are produced at a profit, and which at a loss. At the year's end, hire again to the same or another good farmer and pursue the same course; and so do till you shall be twenty four or twenty-five years of age, which is young enough to marry, and quite young enough to undertake the management of a farm. By this time if you have carefully saved and wisely invested your earnings, you will have several hundred dollars; and, if you do not choose to migrate to some region where land is very cheap, you will have found some one willing to sell you a small farm on credit, taking a long mortgage as security. Your money—assuming that you have only what you will have earned—will all be wanted to fix up your buildings, buy a team and cow, with the few implements needed, and supply you with provisions till you can grow some. If you can begin thus experienced and full-handed, you may, by diligence combined with good fortune, begin to make payments on your mortgage at the close of your second year.

I hate debt as profoundly as any one can but I do not consider this really running into debt. One has more land than he needs, and does not need his pay for it forthwith; another wants land, but lacks the means of present payment. They two enter into an agreement mutually advantageously, where by the poorer has the present use and ultimate fee simple of the farm question, in consideration of the payment of certain sums as duly stipulated. Technically, the buyer becomes a debtor; practically, I do not regrad him as such, until payments fall due which he is unable promptly to meet. Let him rigorously avoid all other debt, and he need not shrink from or be ashamed of this.

I have a high regard of scientific attainments; I wish every young man were thoroughly instructed in the science which underlies the art of farming. But all the learning on earth, though it may powerfully help to make a good farmer, would not of itself make one. When a young man has learned all that seminaries and lectures, books and cabinets, can teach him, he still needs practice and experience to make him a good farmer.

—"But wouldn't you have a young man study in order that he may become a good farmer?"

—*If he has money, Yes.* I believe a youth worth four or five thousand dollars may wisely spend a tenth of his means in attending lectures, and even course of study, at any good seminary where Natural Science is taught and applied to Agriculture. But life is short at best; and he who has no means, or very little, cannot really afford to attend even an Agriculture College. He can acquire so much of science as is indispensable in the cheaper way I have indicated. He cannot wisely consent to spend the best years of his life in getting ready to live.

He who has already mastered the art of farming, and has adequate means, may of course buy a farm to morrow, though he be barely or not quite of age. He has little to learn from me. Yet I think even such have often concluded, in after years that they were too hasty in buying land—that they might profitably have waited, and deliberated, and garnered the treasures of experience, before they took the grave step of buying their future homes; with regard to which, I shall make some suggestions in my next.

THE New York Farmers' Club says the following fertilizers are best for the respective crops: White beans—barnyard manure; onions—hen manure, salt and lime, Irish potatoes—marl, sweet potatoes—little or no manure; cabbage—the rankest barnyard manure, lime, ashes, and no pig manure, sweet corn—the richest manure to be obtained; tomatoes—well-rotted stable manure on poor soils, on rich soils no manure.

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How to kill time—Sleigh it.

Musical morality—An upright piano.

Winter's prominent feature—It snows.

Musical dandies—Harmonious swells.

The woman question—"Is he rich?"

The pale of society—The blondes.

Ocular punishment—Eye-lashes.

Steady on his pegs—A shoemaker.

Common Scents—Musk and Verbena.

The best flowers for winter wear—Furze.

The best sea-weed—A cigar on the beach.

Boot makers always have a sole in their business.

A delicate parcel—a young lady wrapped up in herself.

Men of mark—Those who can't write their own names.

Relatives that ought to make good pedestrians—Step sons.

A man with an "open countenance" is always *read* in the face!

Why is the sun like a good loaf? Because its light when it rises.

The right man in the right place—A husband at home in the evening.

When a draft passes through a bank, does it give the clerks a cold?

Why is a convent like an empty house?—Because it is a nuninhapited place.

Be temperate in diet—our first parents ate themselves out of house and home.

Most likely—If a mermaid wore a veil, we suppose it would be a "water fall!"

The time to clinch an argument—When the attention of your audience is riveted.

A lady advertises that she wants a gentleman for breakfast and tea. The cannibal!

"P'lice don't!" as the thief said to the constable when he was about to arrest him.

The individual who fell into a train of thought was rescued without much injury.

Frost is the greatest artist in our clime;
He paints in nature, and descrimes in rime.

When is a newspaper the sharpest? When it is filed.

The latest boon to the French people—The Empress's ba-boon.

Jacob is said to have been the inventor of the practice of watering stock.

What a difference it makes whether you put Dr. before or after a man's name.

The latest sensation on the turf is a race between a clothes-horse and a night-mare.

John's wife and John were *tete a-tete*;
She witty was, industrious he:
Says John, "I've earned the bread we ate;
"And I," says she, "have *urned* the tea."

At a Concert recently, at the conclusion of the song, 'There's a good time coming,' a country farmer got up and exclaimed, "Mister, you couldn't fix the date, could you?"

Lord Buckingham was once at a dinner where a Mr. Grubb was required to sing. He begged to be excused, urging that he knew not what to sing. "Sing, I'd be a butterfly," suggested the nobleman.

A crusty old doctor declined to pay his paver's bill, saying the pavement had been spoiled and then covered up with earth to hide the bad work. "Doctor, was the reply, "mine is not the only work they put earth over.

A little boy stubbed his toe and fell on the pavement. "Never mind, my little fellow," said a bystander, "you won't feel the pain to-morrow." "Then," answered the little boy, "I won't cry to-morrow."

A plate of apples was passed round a party of children. There was a fine red one at the top, which a little girl took. "How greedy you are," said her next neighbor, "to take the largest. I meant to have had that.'

Davy Crockett happened once to be present at an exhibition of animals in the city of Washington, when a monkey seemed to attract his particular attention, and he abstractedly observed:

"If that fellow had a pair of spectacles, he would look like Major Wright of Ohio."

The Major happened to be just behind Crocket, and tapped Davy on the shoulder. Turning around Davy very formally remarked:

"I'll be hanged, Major, if I know whose pardon to ask, yours or the monkey's."

The Biter Bit.—'I say, neighbor Snobs, if you don't keep your hens out of my garden I will shoot them.

'Very well, Doolittle, shoot away; only if you kill any of my hens, throw them into my yard.'

Crack went the old fowling piece, morning after morning, and the large fat hens were pitched into neighbor Snobb's yard like rain. After a fortnight or more, Doolittle discovered Snobbs never had any hens, and that he had been shooting his own, they having broken out of his own hencoop.—*N. Y. Pic.*

A Promising Missouri Juvenile.—They have some promising children around Ironton. Not long since a big boy appeared in school one morning, when the following dialogue occurred between him and the teacher:

'Can you read?'

'Don't know,' was the reply.

'Can't you spell easy words?'

'Don't know.'

'Do you know the alphabet?'

'Yes.'

'Try this word.'

'H o r s e.'

'What does that spell?'

'Don't know.'

'What do you ride at home?'

'Mules.'

'Try this word.'

'B r e a d.'

'What does that spell?'

'Don't know.'

'What do you eat at home?'

'Acorns.'

'Try this short word.'

'B e d.'

'What does that spell?'

'Don't know.'

'What do you sleep on at night?'

'Sheepskin.'

'Try another.'

'G l a s s.'

'What does that spell?'

'Don't know.'

'What do you put in the windows at home?'

'Pap's old hats.'

'Try again.'

'W a t e r.'

'What does that spell?'

'Don't know.'

'What do you drink?'

'Whiskey.'

'You can take your seat and study your lesson.'

'Mister, I reckon you couldn't give a feller a chaw terbacker, could yer?

'Take your seat.'

'Now, look here, you needn't put on any style; you're a nabolitionists, and I ain't goin' to this 'ere school any more. Mam told me if you sassed me to come home, and I'm goin'.'

The youthful Missourian then and there finished his education, and has not been to school since. No doubt he will in a few years be up for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

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Bedford, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

Bedford, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

Bedford, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

Bedford, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

Bedford, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of 'Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

Bedford, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

Bedford, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

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TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

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LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51